

Research being Made - 1925.

# Howard to Hold Symposium On Ancient African History

Washington, June 5.—An outstanding typical kingdoms and empires of west Africa and the western Sudan from ancient times to the beginning of the modern era. The year will be a symposium on the papers of this session will deal in Negro civilization of ancient Africa the main with the political history and cultural conditions in the great states of Ghana, the Mellestine, the Songhay and Yorubuland as revealed through the recently recovered African and Arab chronicles and through the archaeological and anthropological findings of English, French and German investigators working in these sections of Africa during the past 25 years.

In addition to a large series of carefully prepared papers to be presented on this occasion, there will be an exhibition of pictures illustrating the various phases of Negro civilization of ancient times, which is by all means the most complete collection of its kind ever assembled.

The first session of the symposium will be held from 9:30 to 12:30 p. m. on Wednesday, June 3, will be a survey of the peoples and cultures of Africa from the beginning of the palaeolithic or old stone age, about 100,000 to 200,000 years ago, down to the beginning of the use of metals somewhere about 6,000 to 8,000 years before Christ.

In addition to discussions upon the nature and antiquity of the earliest peoples of Africa represented by the recently discovered bone remains of famous specimens like the Rhodesian and Boskop skulls and the Oldoway and Strandloper skeletons, the papers of this session will contain also a survey of the specific opinions of many of the foremost palaeontologists and archaeologists of the present day regarding the probability of an African origin of not only the human family as such, but also the probable African origin of many of the basic types of the men and cultures characterizing the various distinctive races of mankind.

The second and third sessions which will be held from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. June 3 and 9:30 to 12:30 p. m. June 4, will be a survey of those remarkable though little known cultures and civilizations which flourished in Ethiopia and its environs from about 4,000 B. C. to the destruction of Napata and Meroe, the greatest of the ancient African cities, by the Romans and Christian Abyssinians during the early centuries of the Christian era. While taking into account the well-known classical Egyptian, Hebrew and Greek sources, the papers of these sessions are nevertheless based in the main upon the recent findings of the various archaeological and anthropological surveys carried on in recent years in this part of Africa by the great universities and scientific societies of Europe and America.

The fourth and last session scheduled for June 4, from 2 to 5 p. m. will be a survey of some aspects of the history and civilizations of cer-

**SPENT \$6,580,987  
IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

**Laura Spelman Rockefeller  
Foundation Reports Help  
to Science in 1924.**

**GERMAN LIBRARIES AIDED**

**Appropriations Made for Child  
Study, Recreational Work,  
Museums and Hospitals.**

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, founded by John D. Rockefeller in memory of his wife, made appropriations during 1924 of \$6,580,987.77 for child welfare, for parks and outdoor recreational work, to restock certain German university libraries and for various kinds of research, according to the annual report made public yesterday. The income of the foundation during the year, including refunds, was \$4,169,688.37. At the close of the year the accumulated excess of appropriations over income was \$1,269,916.85. The report reviewed the appropriations of 1924 as follows:

In the field of child study the memorial has assisted in four general types of activity: Scientific research, the preparation of teaching materials, the training of leaders for child study work, and experiments and demonstra-

tions in the practical organization of parent and teacher groups for the study of child life and child welfare. A total of \$497,500 was appropriated in 1924 for child study.

For research the sum of \$265,000, covering a five-year period, was made available to Teachers College of Columbia University toward the expense of Teachers College Institute of Child Welfare Research. For the preparation of teaching materials in child study a total of \$15,000 for a three-year period was voted to the Child Study Association of America, formerly the Federation for Child Study.

An initial grant was made to the University of Iowa toward the cost of an experiment in which child study work will be fostered throughout the State with the advice and cooperation of the State University.

**Help to Social Science.**

In the field of social science, a total of \$2,154,580 was appropriated in 1924. The following grants were made to universities during 1924: To the University of Chicago, a total of \$241,500 for three years; to the University of North Carolina, a total of \$97,500 for three years to Harvard University and Radcliffe College for research on international subjects, a total of \$250,000 for five years; to the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, a total of \$490,000 for seven years to Yale University for research in psychology and related fields, a total of \$207,500 for five years; to the London School of Economics and Political Science, a total of \$115,000 for five years.

Other research institutions aided were the Institute for Research in Land Economics and the Economic Foundation in behalf of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In order to assist in filling the gaps in books and periodicals in German university libraries, the sum of \$32,500 was appropriated to the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft for allocation in Germany in its discretion. The Prussian State Library was voted \$27,000 and the Bavarian State Library \$17,500. For fellowships for advanced students in the social sciences, the sum of \$519,749 has been set aside toward the requirements of the next five years.

**Recreational Work Aided.**

To the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, \$5,000 was appropriated toward its general budget and \$27,500 for two studies, one of national and the other of State parks. For other studies closely related to those of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation \$73,200 was voted to the Playground and Recreation Association of America. In addition \$50,000 was provided toward the association's general budget.

The American Association of Museums received \$10,000 toward its general budget. Through the association the cost of a museum in the Yosemite National Park.

To the Girl Scouts' national organization \$55,250 was appropriated, of which \$30,250 was specifically applied toward the expense of a leadership training program. For leadership training \$15,000 was appropriated to the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York.

The sum of \$75,000 was voted to the Palisades Incubator Park on condition that an equal amount be obtained from private sources.

Assistance has been continued to the following: The New York Maternity Centre Association, the Emergency Committee for the Education of Non-English Speaking Women, the East Harlem

Health Centre, the New York Traveler Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Mulberry Health Center, the Vocational Service for Juniors, the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance, the Bureau of Vocational Information, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the National Urban League, the New York Urban League and the Lincoln Hospital.

**SCHOLARS OF BOTH RACES MEET IN NORTH CAROLINA**

(Preston News Service)

DURHAM, N. C., April 16.—Under the auspices of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, students and teachers from all parts of the country met in a spring conference on the first and second of April to discuss the Negro Schools, clubs and a co-operative organizations from various parts of the country were represented. What has been done in these fields was reviewed and plans for further efforts were worked out and put into execution.

The speakers were representative of both races. Among them were Prof. W. K. Boyd, of Duke University, who spoke on the "Negro in Durham;" Prof. William D. LaPrade, of the same institution, who addressed on the "Negro Before the Civil War;" Prof. John R. Hawkins emphasized the "Importance of the Past of the Negro;" and R. H. Taylor, of the University of North Carolina, gave a resume of "Plantation Economy."

A special session, at which W. A. Robinson delivered the opening address, was devoted to the teaching of Negro History. Prof. D. M. Jarnagin, of the State Colored Normal School, read a paper on "Valid Claims for Teaching Negro History." N. C. Newbold, head of the department of Negro Education in North Carolina, spoke instructively.

The morning session of the first day was devoted to a discussion of the present social and economic condition of the Negro. Prof. T. E. McKinney of the Agricultural and Technical College read a paper on "Our Uniting Forces," and Dr. R. C. Brown of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, enlarged upon the present status of the Negro.

The conference closed with the ev-

ening session of the second when Dean W. S. Turner, of Shaw University, delivered an address on "The Development of Negro Leadership" and Dr. C. G. Woodson spoke on the Negro in History."

# SCHOLARS OF BOTH STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TO MEET APRIL 1

**Plan Big Gathering  
at Durham, N. C.**

Durham, N. C., March 20.—With day sessions planned at the Durham State Teachers' college and evening sessions at the White Rock Baptist church, a conference of students and teachers from all sections of the country will be held here April 1 and 2, under the auspices of the association, for the study of Negro life and history. Schools, clubs and societies from almost every state will be represented.

Prof. W. K. Boyd of Duke university will speak upon the position of the Race in Durham, while Prof. William T. LaPrade of the same institution will discuss "The Negro Before and After the Civil War." Prof. R. H. Taylor of the University of North Carolina will discuss "Plantation Economy."

A special session, at which W. A. Robinson will give the opening address, will be devoted to the study of teaching of Race history. Prof. D. M. Jarnagin of the State Colored Normal school will speak upon "Valid Claims for the Teaching of Race History," while N. C. Newbold, head of the department of Negro education in the University of North Carolina, will treat the same topic.

Prof. T. E. McKinney of the A. and T. school and Dr. R. C. Brown of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Dean W. S. Turner of Shaw university, Dr. James E. Shephard, president of the Teachers' college, and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the association, will be among the other speakers.

Prof. E. E. Smith, Dr. James B. Dudley, Dr. S. G. Atkins and President Frank Trigg are among the local citizens preparing for the conference.



# DOSTER APPOINTED TO RESEARCH WORK

Alabama Educator to Make Survey in South America For  
Columbia University

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 25.—Special to The Advertiser.—Dr. James J. Doster, dean of the school of education of the University of Alabama, has accepted an appointment by the International Institute of Columbia University of New York city, to make an investigation of the educational conditions of four South American countries, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Dr. Doster will be one of a commission of two members appointed to make this important study, the other member of the commission being Dr. Isaac Kandel, professor of education, Teachers' college, Columbia University.

Dr. Doster will go to South America in September and remain for one year studying conditions and gathering data for a report which will determine to a large degree the organization of courses of study at Columbia university for the training of educational leaders for these South American countries.

The International Institute has already conducted social and educational surveys of the countries of Central Europe, China, and the Philippine Islands. The work to be done by Dr. Kandel and Dr. Doster will be of even greater significance possibly to Americans on account of the present efforts toward closer relations between the two Americas.

The selection of Dr. Doster to undertake this work of great international importance is regarded in educational circles as the highest honor that has been paid a southern educator in many years.

Dr. Doster has been with the University of Alabama for 18 years, being dean of the school of education for the past 14 years. He is a native Alabamian, having been born in Dale county.

Dr. Doster is a graduate of the State Normal School at Troy, Alabama, where he taught for several years. He is one of the first school men in Alabama to obtain a higher degree from Columbia university. Dr. Doster has been an outstanding pioneer in modern public school education in the south, and is recognized as one of the greatest forces behind the educational progress in Alabama during the past 20 years.

Dr. Doster has obtained a leave of absence from the University of Alabama for one year. He will be accompanied to South America by Mrs. Doster and their son.

# Baltimore Sun Praises Nat. Negro Historical Society

Says "Negro Convention Brings To Light Cultural Stride"

Washington, Sept. 10.—The sessions here this week of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History have brought forward an aspect of Negro cultural activity probably little known outside the groups immediately interested.

More than one hundred delegates and visitors, both white and colored, are attending the two-day session of the association, which marks the conclusion of the tenth year of its history. Among those present are official representatives from most of the Southern States having separate Negro departments of education, teachers of history in colored high schools and a number of white historical authorities from different sections of the country.

## Publishes Magazine and Books

The carefully prepared and documented historical matter on the Negro race already compiled and printed under the auspices of the association makes an imposing and interesting lot of literature. The organization since its beginning has published a quarterly, the Journal of Negro History, now represented by nine bound volumes; while through an affiliated publishing house it has put out a score of books dealing with various aspects of Negro life.

The aims of the organization are given as the collection of sociological and historical documents, the publication of books on Negro life and history, the promotion of the study of the same subjects through clubs and schools, and the accomplishment of harmony between the races by acquainting the one with the other.

## Students Doing Original Work

The association was founded in 1915 by Carter G. Woodson, who at that time was a teacher of history

in the Colored High School there. Dr. Woodson, who is a graduate of Berea College, in Kentucky, and who has a Ph. D. degree from Harvard, later was dean of Howard University, but for the last four

years has given all his time to the directorship of the association and the editorship of the quarterly.

Each issue of the quarterly, which in formal and material resembles the best publications of its type, contains from four to a dozen historical papers, plus a large volume of original documents of diverse nature. A glance over the index reveals some interesting titles. Among them might be mentioned the following:

"The Negro in the Field of Invention," "Negroes as soldiers in the Confederate Army," "The Beginnings of Miscegnation of Blacks and Whites," "Slavery in Canada," "Colored Freemen as Slave Owners in Virginia," "The Historic Background of the Negro Physician," "Evolution of the Negro Baptist Church," "A Negro Senator," and so on. Many of the historical papers cover the biographies of Negroes who have done prominent work in various fields.

## Washington's Letters Among Data

Among the original documents may be found such material as letters of George Washington and other early American statesman and publicists on the Negro, letters of Negroes who left the South in the great northward migration of the last few years, travelers' impressions of American slavery from 1750 to 1800, and similar matter.

The work of the association has already won commendation from white historical authorities. Prof. Carl Russell Fish is quoted as saying in a review of one of the books published by the association, that "this book proves that the true history of reconstruction in the South

has yet to be told." The presence of white authorities on Southern history at the present convention also is cited as an indication of the value of the work done.

## Graduate Study Encouraged

In addition to the activities thus far described, the association has sought to train a group of Negro students in scientific historical work through giving and supervising graduate historical scholarship. The result, it is stated, has been the development of a considerable group of such investigators, many of whom have aided Dr. Woodson in preparing his extensive list of monographs and books on the Negro in this country.

For the last few years the association has been largely maintained by the Carnegie Corporation and the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, each of which contributed \$25,000 five years ago, to be expended over a period now nearly ended. Contribution from active and sustaining members, both white and colored, have supplemented these endowments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 11, 1925

# NEGROES START FUND FOR RESEARCH WORK

More Than \$400 Given at Final Session of Society Here—Bishops Are Speakers.

The tenth anniversary session of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was concluded last night with a meeting in the John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets. Bishop John Hurst of this city presided.

Rev. William L. Innes of the Lombard Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, in a talk on the "American Church and the Negro," described the history of the churches work with the negro.

"The Negro's Contribution to the Religious Life of America" was the subject of an address by Bishop L. W. Kyles of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Winston-Salem, N. C. He dealt with the effect of this work on the race.

Bishop R. A. Carter of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, Ill., spoke on "What the Negro Church Has Done." He outlined the

work of the negro churches in caring for the negro race and teaching them the Christian religion.

Musical selections were rendered by Miss Estelle E. Pinkney of this city.

At the close of the program, more than \$400 was raised and considerably more pledged. Plans were worked out providing for an endowment fund for negro research work. The president will appoint a committee within the next few days to carry on this work.

The delegates will leave for their homes tonight after a tour of the city and adjacent historical spots today.

# Historical Society In Enthusiastic Meet

(Special to Pgh. American)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Wonderful enthusiasm marked the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Washington on September 9 and 10. Negro editors, business men, educators and ministers attended in large numbers to show their appreciation for the work done under the direction of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and to join ranks of those determined to give the work that support which it must have to treat the records of the Negro scientifically. Plans were formulated to carry forward the present program, and, in addition, to make a study of the economic condition of the Negro. A committee was appointed to raise an endowment of \$200,000 for the Association. The meeting was one of the most important ever held in the history of the race.



Research being Made - 1925.

## QUESTIONS--ANSWERS IN NEGRO HISTORY

By GEORGE WELLS PARKER  
Author, "The Children of the Sun"

Questions pertaining to Negro history anywhere, if of general interest and not too long, will be answered by Mr. Parker in this column. When space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and when a stamped envelope is enclosed, address of communications to George Wells Parker, the Associated Negro Press, 3423 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Carthage was founded by Dido, a princess of Phoenicia. Later Africans from the northern part of the continent lived with the inhabitants. The Phoenicians were also a people of African descent and therefore mixed readily.

I have read somewhere that our numerals came from dark races. Please explain.—R. T. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

Our numerals are Arabic and came from the Arabians. They were an African race. The Northern Arabs were mulattoes, while the southerners were black and akin to the Ethiopians.

Sometime ago you mentioned the temple of El Karnac as the greatest temple ever reared and that it was reared by black men. Where was it located?—G. F. L., Tacoma, Wash.

Thebes in Upper Egypt. It is in the same neighborhood where the tomb of King Tut was recently discovered.

L. D. B. of the Florida Sentinel has kindly furnished the information about a history of Liberia. Such a history was written by Dr. T. H. Walker of Jacksonville, and published by the Cornhill Company of Boston and sells for \$2.00.

My advisor questions the authenticity of your statements that Browning, Lafcadio Hearn, Crispus Attucks, Ramases the Great, and Arno were of Negro descent. Please oblige me by furnishing source upon which you base your statements.—N. S. R., University of Cincinnati.

For Robert Browning, see Furnival's Biographe of Robert Browning. He was also the founder of the first Browning society. For Hearn see Edward Tinker's Lafadio Hearn's American Plays. For Crispus Attucks, Contemporary Sources of American History by Albert Bushnell Hart. Ramases was of native Egyptian blood, therefore Negro. Arno was a full-blooded native of Guinea.

When you give us the name of the first Negro child born in America and whether it was a full-blooded Negro, boy or girl?—I. S. S. M., Philadelphia.

No, I cannot and do not believe that anyone else can.

How many free Negroes were there before the civil war?—N. T. F., Chicago.

About 50,000 according to government records.

How many Negroes fought in the revolutionary war?—B. B. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Three thousand. Alexander Hamilton was the first to propose it.

Please give some information about Negro writers.—E. S. and M. N., Phoenix, Ariz.

The most famous are Pushkin, Robert Browning, Dunbar, poets. Dumas, father and son, are the greatest of romantic writers. Lafcadio Hearn was a famous story teller and writer of legends. In America we have DuBois, Chestnutt, Benjamin Brawley, William Braithwaite (critic), etc.

Please give three of four reasons for studying Negro history.—J. H. H., Selma, Ala.

Race pride, race aspiration, race hope, race confidence, race love, and most of all to get rid of the slave psychology which is the greatest curse of the Negro today.

When was Judge Straker elected in judge in Detroit, Mich.?—S. E. L. W., Seattle, Wash.

I cannot give you this information. Perhaps some reader can and, if so, if he or she will send me the information, I shall write you.

Who was the greatest Negro author?—F. H. L., Lamar, Miss.

Alexander Dumas. Not only was he the greatest Negro writer, but perhaps the greatest and most prolific of all romantic writers.

From whence did the Carthaginians come?—D. W. P., Macon, Ga.

## MR. WOODSON AND OUR HISTORY

We recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of the effort to record our history in these United States. The meeting was held in Washington where Dr. Carter G. Woodson has labored earnestly and patiently to arouse in us a full appreciation of the importance of preserving our history. The attendance was not as large as the importance of the work deserves, but those in attendance were interested and in earnest.

Whatever of record has been made for us, Dr. Woodson has made it. He has not only made the record, but he has labored without compensation commensurate with the labor done. His brief report on the work done, and the sacrifice made by himself evoked both admiration and pity. That one man should do so much with such little inspiration is remarkable enough but when it is remembered that he worked without compensation, his work rises above labor and becomes a benefaction.

It is hoped that interest in ourselves and what we have done, as well as what we are doing, can be aroused in all parts of the country. In this way, valuable contributions can be made by those of us who know how to report our achievements, and the work of collecting data will be correspondingly lightened. It ought to be the pleasure of all of us to look about ourselves for valuable data. Every day we are making history, and future generations can have the benefit of what we do today, if we are careful to keep a reliable record of our activities. It is a work in which all of us can participate. Dr. Woodson welcomes our participation. He invites volunteers. If he has made the beginning so substantial without aid, surely the joint effort of all of us can make the work of recording much easier in the future.

Then, too, the very consciousness of the fact that a record is being made, might inspire us to better acts and deeds. We commend Dr. Woodson for his untiring work so excellently done. We solicit for him and the group a sincere cooperation on the part of those who can and do appreciate how valuable in the future will be a complete and accurate record of the achievements of the group during these days when we are challenged at every advance. Let it not be said that Dr. Woodson labored unaided.

\$5000



We take pleasure in announcing that the American Fund for Public Service, better known as the Garland Fund, has granted the sum of \$5000 to THE CRISIS MAGAZINE for special work in research. When THE CRISIS was first founded it was hoped that we might have the opportunity of making from time to time scientific studies in the social condition of American Negroes. But until this grant has been available except in very small amounts. This study is now going on under expert students and the publication of the results in THE CRISIS and in other forms will be announced later.

## ENDOWMENT OF \$200,000 FOR HISTORY ASSO.

### Notables Attend the 10th Annual Session

Washington, D. C. — Campaign committee to raise an endowment of \$200,000 for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was held at the 10th annual session of the Association here last week.

Bishop John Hurst, who presided, Bishop R. A. Carter and Bishop L. W. Kyles, each gave \$100.

Notables from all over the country took part in the sessions and listened to reports.

"Africa, An Inviting Field," discussed by Dr. A. L. Locke, Dr. J. H. Dillard and Mrs. F. R. Gibbons, of Louisville.

R. Maurice Moss, of Baltimore, read his survey on the "lung district." Prof. T. LaPrade, of Duke University, talked on Negroes in D. C., prior to 1862.

Dr. C. H. Wesley, Howard, showed how the South before the Civil War, tried to introduce industrialism with slavery. Other speakers included John Pinkett, Wm. G. Pierson, Durham N. C.; W. Gomez, Durham, N. C.; Dr. G. E. Davis, W. Va.; R. S. Grossley, Dela.; Kelly Miller, C. E. Mitchell, Charleston, W. Va.; T. K. Gibson, Columbus, O.; Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, N. Y.; T. E. McKinney, Greensboro, N. C.; W. W. Saunders, Charleston, W. Va.; L. T. Jackson, Petersburg; Prof. M. Jackson, Richmond; Bishop C. H. Philip, of the C. M. E. Church; Dr. Thomas I. Brown and Dr. Pezavio O'Connell, of Morgan College, Baltimore.

Speakers at the session for the press included R. S. Abbott, Chicago; R. L. Vann, Pittsburgh; R. Rhoades, Philadelphia; George F. Bragg, Baltimore, and J. A. Jackson, Washington.



